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Manchester, and Barton Heights for 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, 50.00 a yar, by mail, 50 cents a month, 50.00 a year—anywhere in the United States.

THE SUNDAY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.50 a year-anywhere in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Issued and mailed in two parts—One dollar a year by mail—anywhere in the United States.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

MANCHESTER BUREAU, 1121 HULL STREET.

PETERSBURG BUREAU, BYRNE AND HALIFAX STREETS CHARLES E. NEWSOM, NEWS AGENT. 'PHONE 171. WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L. WILSON, MANAGER, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1894.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS TO MORROW.

Fraternal Lodge, Masons, Masonic Tem-Pickett Camp, C. V., Central Hall. Old Dominion Lodge, K. of P., Schiller's Syracuse Lodge, K. of P., Odd-Fellows' rson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows' Jefferson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Belvidere Hall. Richmond Lodge, I. O. O. F., Belvidere nawan Tribe, I. O. R. M., Laube's Hall, dianola Tribe, I. O. R. M., Toney's Hall.
Gray Eagle Tribe, I. O. R. M., Jr. O. U.
A. M. Hall.
R. E. Lee Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr.
O. U. A. M. Hall.
Patrick Henry Council, Jr. O U A. M.,
Powhatan Hall.
West-End W. C. T. U., Y. M. C. A. Parlors. West-End Lodge, I. O. G. T., Clay-Street Baptist Church. Rescue Lodge, I. O. G. T., Gatewood's Hall.

Myrtle Temple, I.O. G.T., Pine-Street Baptist Church.

McGill Catholic Union, Cathedral Hall.
Carpenters' Union, Concordia Hall.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers,
19:39 A. M., Toney's Hall.
Woman's Christian Association, Association Rooms.
Company "E," First Regiment, Armory.

Charity Lodge, I. O. G. T., Springfield

#### THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON THE RIGHTS OF LABORING MEN.

The doctrine which Attorney-General Olney announced respecting the rights of laboring men a few days back is perfectly sound, and no true Democrat can tolerate any denial of it. The case was briefly this: The Reading ratiroad, of Pennsylvania, is in the hands of receivers of a United States court. These receivers have taken the ground that the Reading road has always acted on the policy that "no person in its service shall owe allegiance to other organizations which may make claims on them which are incompatible with their duties to their employers," and the receivers tinue to act upon the same line of policy. The substance of the case is that the Reading railroad, while operated by its own officers, would not allow its employes to belong to labor unions and that the receivers intended to take the same position. Attorney-General Olney has given an opinion that the receivers have no right to take any such grot it is perfectly clear that the Attorney-General is right.

The officers of he Reading railroad had a perfect right to take this position while they were operating their own property, but the case is a very different one when the road has been taken charge of by a court which must have it operated in conformity with the letter and spirit of the laws of the land.

Laborers have a perfect right to belong to labor unions if they choose, and the law of the land encourages rather discourages them in doing so. They have no right to convert their unions into engines for depriving others of rights possessed by them, but it is not a wrongful thing in the eye of the law for them to belong to labor unions. Per se, that is a thing which the law is glad to encourage. The position of these receivers, then, is that they, officers of the law, will put men at a disadvantage for performing an act which the law not only does not condemn, but actually encourages. No officer of the law can take any such position. If employes of the receivers used their connection with labor unions as a method for annoying them or injuring the company's property, or as an excuse for failing to perform all their duties as such employes, they would have a perfect right to discharge them. But they have no right to take the position that the law looks with an unfriendly eye upon a man merely because he is a member of a labor union, and that is what the position they took

## HENRY WATTERSON'S LETTER,

Mr. Watterson's letter to the New York Herald on the situation that caused last Tuesday's overthrow to the Democratic party is piquant and interesting, and is just in much that it says, but it is wrong in some of its suggestions and intima-

He is perfectly right to say that the Democratic party as it existed before the war was a great party standing on fixed principles of public policy, and contemplated nothing but the best attainable position for all parts of the country alike, but that since the war it has been nothing but a "party of mere opportunism, beating about from one reef to another, netimes perilously near to shipwreck. This describes the party justly, and most felicitously.

He has also most happily and justly described Mr. Cleveland and the part he has played, as official head of the party. Cleveland unquestionably commenced his first term with no sort of adequate idea of the scope of his position, and he blundered seriously in undertaking to run the Government according to the individnotions of a very inexperienced man, instead of counselling freely with the leading and best men of his party. He gave the country, however, a clean and honest administration, in place of the rotness and corruption which it had had ontemplate for so long, and the people overlooked and forgave errors of judgment in consideration of that. four years after him of Republican jobbery and favoritism disgusted them again, and they turned eagerly to a man who would, at least, give them an honest

terson says, when he came in the sec-ond time the tendencies of his first administration had been infinitely strengthened. It he was arbitrary in his first can be made to give up ten per cent. or term, he was despotic in his second. Mr. Cleveland may justly, therefore, be held at you with the point of a bayonet you responsible for a great deal of the dissension that exists in his party.

But Mr. Watterson holds him responsible for some things that he is not really to be blamed for. Thus Mr. Watterson gays that "he put the cart before the and pushing the money question to the front." We must insist that Mr. Cleveland is not responsible for that. A power far above Mr. Cieveland brought that about. The insidious operation of the spurious silver dollar had begun to demailed in two parts on the United by mail-anywhere in the United States.

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that when Mr. Cleveland did take up the tariff, "he pressed a measure of tariff reform which not only disappointed public expectation, but stultified the party ommissioned to make war on that idea in the McKinley bill that one man is to Congress that it should violate the foundation principle of Democracy-that all men shall have the equal benefit of the laws-and that it should adopt the Mc-Kinley idea that some men were to be favored by the laws. He would have nothing but the doctrine of "free raw fnaterials," and that is but a form of Mc-Kinleyism, in putting burdens upon one man and exempting another from them. When the Democratic party shall cut

itself loose from the idea of unsound oney and from Mr. Cleveland's idea of 'free raw materials," and shall go back to its old-time ideas of sound money and equal rights for all men, it will regain control of this Government, and retain it so long as it is true to itself.

The man who is unable to see in last American people that they will not permit their standard of value to be tampered with by injecting into business a false standard worth fifty cents less in each dollar than what it professes to be worth, is, intellectually, a blind man truly. That is the way to dezeribe the ase. Talk of free coinage of silver is misleading. The thing in the public mind is the determination that the standard of value shall not be tampered with, for everything is referred to that, and, when that is lowered in the slightests degree the transactions of life no longer run every man to know just exactly what he is doing, but uncertainty takes the place of certainty, confusion enters where order reigned, exchanges are imperiled, business is interfered with, and this state of affairs means one of the greatest calamities that can befall a people. This is the idea to be kept in mind. It is not free silver or irredeemable paper currency, per se, that alarm the people. degrade the standard of value, and to interfere with that in the smallest parchanges, and that is only another word for the disasters that follow a financial

Presenting these views a few days since

to a very distinguished Virginian, who is

an advocate of the free coinage of sil-

ver, he replied to them that a great majority of the people of Virginia and the South was, nevertheless, in favor of free silver. This induces us to ask these people if they are still going to put that proposition forward as one that our Governelection. They have been endeavoring to force it on the country, and the country Tuesday. Will they persist in the madness of their course after that result. Look at It! The South stands now almost alone in the Congress of the United States. She is there standing up manfully, it is true, for her most vicious and perniclo proposition. But what allies and friends has she? How has last Tuesday changed her position and influence? At the election in 1892 the Northern, Western and Middle States, never dreaming that the South had it in mind to press her destructive free silver ideas on the country. sent 101 Democrats to Congress, who, added to the South's representation, nated Congress as they pleased. What did last Tuesday do? Those same Northern, Western and Middle States relegated every individual of those 101 Democratic members, except five, to, private life, and of those five only one, Maguire, of California, voted against the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law, and, in place of those 101 Democrats that they elected in 1892, they elected last Tuesday but eleven Democrats. So that the Democratic representation in the next Congress will consist of the Democratic members sent from the country south of Mason and Dixon's line, and eleven from the territory north and west of it. The South's influence is absolutely dead and gone in national councils, and, so far as influencing national legislation is concerned, she had just as well be back in her position of reconstruction days. What a pitiable ending of so glorious a beginning

Confronted with this situation, will the South have the madness to hold on to its pernicious proposition, which, at bottom, is viewed by the rest of the country thus: They say the South was bankrupted and ruined by the war, and that it is, therefore, indifferent to the ruin which it may cause in the North. They think it would rather prefer a general overthrow of things, indeed, since no change would hurt it much, and a change that toppled over the fortunes of the North might bring it something in the way of wreckage. They say that those of their own population who co-operate with the South in its effort to disturb the settled order of things are their disorderly, idle and lazy elements, and that, consequently, on last Tuesday the orderly elements of their population rose up as one man and declared that they would not be ruined by the turbulent elements of society, whether it consisted of their own turbulent elements alone or of those hitched on to a solid South. This is the view of the case which is taken by nine men out of ten who voted north of Mason and Dixon's line last Tuesday for Republican candidates for

Congress. We cannot blame them for holding these views. They saw the South stand solidly in both branches of Congress through a whole summer, endeavoring to keep in force a statute which was bankment in consideration of that. Another four years after him of Republican jobsery and favoritism disgusted them again, and they turned eagerly to a man who would, at least, give them an honest diministration of the Government, what-

ever else he might do. Just as Mr. Wat- part of what belonged to them the mob might determine that they should surrender; for, if they can be made to give up two per cent. of their incomes one hundred per cent. When a man comes are justified in thinking that he intends to run you through. When the South went at the North with these two measures, so plainly destined to destroy the North, we are not surprised that the North concluded that the South was bent on destroying it, and we now warn our brethren of the South that their influence in the councils of this nation is ended loose from every proposition that has the faintest tendency to disturb the settled and fixed order of things, or to invade in any way whatever the principle of the entire sacredness of private property.

CLASSIC LEARNING. The highest, purest, noblest human life manifested in thought, feeling, aspiration and action, expressed and embodied and perpetuated in clear, honorable language, makes what we call classic learning. It is to many what the honey in the wood was to heroic, starving Jonathan, light to the eyes and strength to the soul. It is pabulum principum; good words, royal dainties, feeding among lilles, a spring shut up, a fountain sealed.

Early Greek and Roman life teems with heroism, with courage, fortitude, selfsacrifice, devotion and prudence; very admirable on many accounts, but all vile French condiment, "La Gloire," which anglicised is glamour. And their words and sentences, mirrored and perpetuated the very best of them in their best aspects. These authors are taken as the old masters of literature, the sic learning. And those of our modern writers, who are after their style in pression, are known as classic. One author stands alone in all the world unclassified among uninspired writers, referred to only as Shakspeare! Quasi Luna inter minora Sidera.

But the highest and best of writers in

they fulfil a great office to mankind. They

make for the earth the high places of heart and mind, where the poblest may and bathe in splendor. The sensible and good man's library is a garden enclosed; not open to the gaze of the idle, fancy, luxurious, vain, admiring, bookish rabble. It is not a common. His house is his castle, and he chooses his company; I will walk within my house with a perfect heart, I will not know a wicked person, mine eyes shall be upon the faithful in the land, that they may dwell with me; he that walketh in a perfect way, he shall serve me; he that telleth lies shall not tarry in my sight. The companionship there is the spirits of just men made perfect. And yet how prostituted may be this classic learning! along in a fixed groove that enables Its business is excellent virtues and graces; its conceits the brightest and best thoughts; its pleasures the purest and highest things; its clothing very robes of righteousness. Yet it is these splendid, unavoidable elegances that catch the eye and wake up the common, vile greed of Caliban, Trinculo and Stephano, the beast, the jester and the sensualist, as they approach the sanctuary of learning. The glitter of handsome words, the necessary clothing, the blush, the bloom, the natural shows of the lips, take their lustful superficial gravelly hearts. Then cometh the jealous devil of the world, flaps his wings, and with an Abeste profani! off, brutes! frights them from seizing even the bright die, selfish roul has no taste or rtomach for the realities of truth and virtue. The manhood that does not take up and reverently and lovingly appropriate the richness of classic lore, turning it into the fibre of chorocter and blood of life, that does not suck the sweets of sweet more to the perfect day, is a fraud and failure, and finds his place in the muck of agnosticism. From him that hath no shall be taken away even that which he seemeth to have. If men use ambitiously and greedily the best gifts of God how can they fully possess them to His

honor and glory in actual ownership? There is no common so full of fakirs and frauds and catch pennies as what s known as the world of literature and tellect, where heart and soul, when by and sorrow, thought and sensibility, he holiest experiences of our being ar out on a business basis, materialized and nade into stories and theories to please the crowd and inebriate them. And not many removes from this arena are the markets where classic learning is sacrilegiously sold in the shambles, or lighty offered as the goods of the Millineras or Mantua-makers. The sounds of the didactic hammer, with the grammatical philogical line and plummet and straight edge quite disgust the soul of learning. And so it wings its flight away off from such conditions and organizations, to find a home in the simple bosoms of the lowly and single hearted. These think they know nothing of classic learning; and yet they feast freshly upon its best bounties, gathered from nature's hand, drawn from her breasts like poor old Job and Homer. O. if they could only have had a college course, higher education, what might they have been!

A Pittsburg (Pa.) judge, who drops into poetry, thus defines the limits of sobriety ind drunkenness:

"He is not drunk who from the floor Can rise and drink once more; But ha is drunk who prostrate lies, And can neither drink nor rise," His Honor evidently knew something

#### about the matter. EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Baltimore Heraid: Those who are talk-ing about the permanent burial of the Democratic party should reflect upon the fate which overtook the Republicans only four years ago

New York Sun: There never was a better-spirited or more deeply religious or more skilfully constructed Thanksgiving proclamation written by the Governor of any State of the Union than the one which Governor Flower issued on Tursday. It is a model. It is good enough to be composed by a bishop. It cannot but make a fine impression when read from the pulpits of those churches in the State in which Thanksgiving services shall be held on Thursday, November 23th,

New York Tines: The most formidable showing of strength by the Populists in the late elections was made in North Carolina, where they made a fusion with the Republicans. This secured them four members of the House, and probably one United States senator, as the Fusionists have a majority in the Legislature. The result, however, does not indicate the strength of the Populist ideas in North Carolina so much as it does the skill of their leader, Marion Butler, in organizing a combined raid for the offices. An offset to the partial victory of the Populists is that the Republican senator, if elected, will make a Republican majority, without direct Populist aid, in the Senate.

THE WALTON LAW.

If every voter who did not vote in Virginia was disqualified by the Walton bill, it certainly made a broad swath in the Democratic meadow as well as the Republican wheat field.—Norfolk Landmark. Those defeated Republican candidates for Congress who may be so hasty in contesting the seats of their opponents should not be over-sanguine of success, for two reasons. First: The Republican majority in Congress is sufficiently large already to make the party entirely satisfied with their power, and not disposed to seat new members merely to increase their strength. And, secondly, it is a well-known fact in contested election cases that unless the contestant can show that he polled an actual majority of the votes cast, no honest Congress would give him his seat, even if a score of irregularities or frauds could be shown to have occurred at the ballot-box.—Lynchburg News.

So far there has been but little complaint as to the operation of the Walton election law, and the new way of voting seems to have been satisfactory. The special constable, the bugaboo of those who explain defeat by crying fraud, seems to have been a very gentlemanly fellow throughout the State, and we have heard no complaint of abuses by this official. Of course, the ignorant and illiterate who would not trust to the assistance of the constable are not satisfied, for the returns show that many ballots have been thrown out because they were improperly prepared. Even many intelligent men overlooked one or more names on the ballot that should have been scratched, and thus failed to vote. With the special constable left out, or with a constable of each of the two outlargest parties, the new law would be all that could be desired. As it is, it is a decided improvement.—Rosnoke Times.

He Conteded That it Was Wrong and Did

Not Complain of It- Abelition. Kate Field's Washington publishes a letter which was written by the late Hon. George B. Liucoln, of Massachusetts in London, February 22, 1818, in which he said:

London, February 22, 1878, in which he said:

"Some weeks since I promised you a narrative of a conversation had some years after the close of the American war in the city of Richmond, with the Covernor Henry A. Wise.

"Remembering that before the great American war few names were more familiar to the public ear for a long and active service in Congress, and as Governor of his State than this valiant Virginian, remembering him as a chivalric defender of the practice of slavery, as then existing and that he caused the arrest, trial and execution of brave old John Brown—remembering that as Governor of Virginia, he led the Old Dominton out of the Union into secession ranks—remembering that allumately in his old are. Wise became a general, commanding Southern troops and that a son was killed by his side in battle—from such a man, with such antecedents, the following statement seems very remarkable:

"On one of the early mornings of

with such antecedents, the towards ment seems very remarkable:

"On one of the early mornings of April, in 1872, I called at the United States Court-rooms, in the city of Richmond to pay my respects to Judge Underwood, then presiding.

"At the court recess the Judge says: "I have a very distinguished gentleman practicing before me this morning; it is Governor Wise. I will introduce you."

"The introduction over, the conversation almost at once turned upon public affairs and then the Governor said.

"Well! Myself and my friends fought you the best we knew but you were too much for us and I do not complain, for slavery was wrong and God in his providence took this violent means of disposing of it."

This is Why the South is Divided,
During the campaign that ended with
the election of Mr. Cleveland to the
Presidency in 1822, we contended that the
attempts of the Republicans to coerce
the white inhabitants of the South by
Federal interference with the machinery
of elections, attempts culminating in the
effort to pass the notorious force bill,
constituted the principal issue before the
country. We predicted that the moment
that coercive policy should be voluntarily
or involuntarily abandoned by the Republicans the race question would tend to
pass out of politics and the other economical and political questions, as to
which the North is divided, would in
evitably begin to divide the South also.

Two years have passed, and already
events have fulfilled the prophecy. During that period the last remnant of iegislation aimed at Federal control of the
ballot box in the southern States has
vanished from the statute book. The
Republican party, being reduced to a
weak minority in Congress, its fanatical
members have been powerless to prosecute
the programme emphasized in the force
bill, and their more safactous colleagues This is Why the South is Divided,

### Why Hifl Was Defeated.

Our pensive correspondent, "Old Maid," favors us with no interesting theory, which, she assures us is held by many un-married women in this State, It is the favors us with an interesting theory which, she assures us is held by many unmarried women in this State. It is that David Bennett Hill was defeated in the election because he is a bachelor, and so has not set a proper example to other men, or performed a duty which he owes to womanhood. There is a thought here, we admit. She says the question was discussed at a tea party the day after election, and all the women there were of the opinion that Mr. Hill ought to be married by this time. Anyhow, we do not undervalue this opinion. They also declared that they would never vote for a bachelor, and said that plerty of women had told their men friends to vote azainst Mr. Hill unless he would promise to get married if he won the election. Oho! And is that the chesse in the mouse trap? We are asked by our correspondent, "What does The Sun think of it?" We must answer that we are in a state of perplexity, and that we cannot make up our mind for a while yet. We must lay the question aside until we can take a day off for reflection. New York Sun.

### Justice John's Court,

The case of Thomas Dyson, who is barged with assaulting and beating Ethel lohnson, was called in the Police Court costerday and adjourned until next Tues-lay. Emma Payne (colored) had to pay \$2 and costs for being drunk in the street.

J. E. Rabineau, who is charged with the killing of Otto Frayser, was again up in the Police Court yesterday morning. He waived examination and was sent or to the grand larv.

on to the grand jury.

Hugh Nixon, charged with being a fugitive from justice in Appomatica county, had his case continued until next. Tuesday, to enable an officer from that county to make his appearance before Justice Lobe.

William Morgan (colored), charged with stealing a lot of horse feed from H. T. B. Moore, was sent on to the grand jury. Lee Jackson was charged with stealing the sum of £4, the share of the admission fee to a recent base-ball game falling to the motormen and conductors of the Main-street line of the Richmond Railway and Electric Company. There was no evidence produced that Jackson kept the money with intent to steal the same, and his case was, therefore, dismissed.

missed.
Charles Nalley, James Roos, Charles Jones and Zeb. Hooper (the last two named colored) were charged with being suspicious characters. They were discharged, however, on the promise to leave

### tounty Court News.

J. C. Bailey, who was recently adjudged insane, was yesterday taken to Williamsburg. Bailey lived in Henrico county.

county.

On Saturday next the Henrico School Teachers' Association will meet for the purpose of reorganizing. Superintendent John K. Fussell has notified all the teachers to be present.

John K. Fussell has notified all the teachers to be present.

The Brookland district teachers were paid off at the county court-house yesterday morning.

Judge Weifford yesterday denied the motion of counsel in the Morris Hopkins case for a new trial. The Commonwealth was represented by Messrs. Sands and Smith, and the defence by Messrs Justis and Garnett. A suspension of fadgment for ninety days was granted. The case will be taken to the Court of Appeals.

THE WAY OPEN FOR RETRIEVAL. Congressman-Elect Cowen Talks on De-

Congressman. Elect Cowen Talks on Democracy's Future.

BALTIMORE, MD., Nov. 19.—John K. Cowen, one of the few fortunate Democrats to escape harm from Tuesday's political cyclone, is a close personal friend of President Cleveland and William L. Wilson. It was because of their earnest entreaties that Mr. Cowen consented to run for Congress in the Fourh congressional district. He made an aggressive campaign on free-trade lines, and proved to be the bulwark of Democracy in this city.

In analysing the causes of Tuesday's result, Mr. Cowen said:

It is difficult to disabuse the minds of workingmen of the idea that it is the business of the Government to give them employment, Republicans claimed that protection gave people employment and good wages. As the people had been greatly afflicted by the hard times, and as these hard times were contemporary with the Democratic administration, they reasoned no further, but blamed the party for their being out of work.

"The second great underlying cause"

tion, they reasoned no further, but blamed the party for their being out of work.

"The second great underlying cause was, I think, the delay in action both in the repeal of the Sherman silver bill and the passage of a revenue tarm law.

"The Democratic party is by tradition, a sound-money party. The vacillation, therefore, on the question of silver drove many of the converts of 1890 and 1882 away from us, and when to this was ndded the almost criminal delay in carrying out the piedges and promises on which the party obtained power, we were in no position to make recruits.

"The third cause for the avalanche was, I fear, the feeling which very many thinking people have that the Democratic party cannot secure unanimity on the legislation necessary regarding the money of the future.

"It is the financial question which will claim the largest share of attention in the near future. Its importance will outweigh the tariff, and wise financial legislation while power yet remains to the lemocratic party will put it in excellent shape to go before the people two years hence."

#### BAPTIST GENERAL ASSOCIATION, The Body Meets in Alexandria Next

Wesk-IIS Vark.

The Baptist General Association of Virginia meets in Alexandria next Tuesday. It is a deliberative bedy solely, and does not in any way interfere with the autonomy of the individual churches, but its work is of the utmost importance in organizing the efforts of the denomination in the spread of the Gospel.

The officers of the association are as follows: Week-Its Work.

mes Leigh Jones; Statistical Secretary, sorge J Hobday. The organization comprises five execute boards, as follows: State Mission oard, Bev. Dr. George Cooper, president; Education Board, Rev. Dr. W. E. atcher, president; Sunday-School and bie Board, H. W. Battle, Peteraburg, esident; Foreign Mission Board, T. G. mes, president; Home Mission Board, S. Felix, Lynchburg, president. The work of the Home Mission Board very important and steadily growing in agnitude. There has been a good deal talk among the prominent members the association about the employment a man for his whole time at a sufficient salary, as corresponding secretary the board.

Mr. William Ellyson is now the secre-

he board.

William Ellyson is now the secreof the board, and his services in
position have been of the greatest
b, but it is said that he refuses to
the position with the salary and

ary of the boards, and that he refuses to ake the position with the salary and levote his entire time to the work. He is the choice of the association, and hey would gladly pay him a good salary to take the position.

There has also been a good deal of liscussion of the question of consolidating the Sunday-School and Bable Board, and help would gladly pay him a good deal of liscussion of the question of consolidating the Sunday-School and Bable Board, and help the sunday-School and Bable Board, and he for the sunday-School and Bable Board, and he of the State Mission Hoard.

Many feel that it is a department of State mission work that ought to be unlear direct supervision of the State Mission Hoard and its secretary; that one man could do the work of the boards; that expenses would be reduced, and the calls on the churches be diminished. There is a good deal of division of opinion on this subject, however, and whether the subject will come up or not is uncertain, in a body like the General Association, where free speech is the rule. It is hard to tell what may be suggested and what may be done.

A member, high in the councils of the denomination, says the association has felt the depressing effects of the last year and that the average receipts will be considerably below those of last year, but that taking all into account, the timal exhibit is a very gratifying one.

### THE METHODI-T CONFERENCE.

Bession at Charlottesville Wednesday.

The one hundred and eleventh session of the Virginia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South convenes in Charlottesville next Wednesday, Bishop Atticas G. Haygood, o Georgia, will preside. The conference will probably not adjourn until Tuesday the 20th.

The conference numbers 34 active itin conference must are and has under its care and the sunder its care.

the 28th.

The conference numbers 254 active itinerant ministers, and has under its care a total membership of \$1.55. It embraces only about one-third of the territory of the State of Virginia, the other portion being occupied by the Helston, West Virginia and Saltimore Conferences, but exercises authority over a small strip of North Carolina, and a portion of the eastern shore of Maryland.

The amount raised last year for all church purposes was \$452,227.12. The Conference has within its borders 751 church edities, valued at \$238,250. There was raised last year for the cause of missions \$44,140.67. The number of Sunday-schools under the care of the Conference is 790 with \$,230 officers and tachers, and \$6,422 scholars.

To-day is the last Sunday for at least two of Richmond's preachers and in the changes that are likely to come, it may prove that more than one member will have to say good-bye to their congretations. These are recognized as matters of pure speculation, however, and surprises are looked for by those who would be supposed to know best what would take place.

Despite the business depression through which the city has passed, all of the pasors will go to Conference with fairly good reports. Some of them will make exceptionally fine shewings. All of the churches have had accessions to the membership. In this respect it is believed Tranty, where Rev. Joshus Hunter has been doing a fine work; Union Station and St. James, will lead the Richmond churches, while Rev. E. T. Dadmun, of Westend, Manchester, will probably lead all in his report of new members and missionary money collected.

Immediately following the Conference church, in this city. The meeting was contended as a mass-meeting of Methodists will be held at Broad-Street.

Immediately following the Conference at Charlottesville a mass-meeting of Methodists will be held at Broad-Street church, in this city. The meeting was first discussed at a gathering of Methodists some months ago, and during the last few weeks the movement has taken new life and arrangements are being made for a large meeting. Church extension will be the line of effort and Rishop Haygood has been asked to make an address.

### The B'nai B'rith Lodges,

At a recent meeting of the joint committee of the B'nai B'rith lodges of this city, appointed to arrange a sulfable programme for the reception of the president of the Grand Lodge of this district, it was decided to hold an open meeting of the three lodges at Lee Camp Hall on Sunday evening, November 18th, to which members, together with their ladies and triends, are to be invited. The visitor will be met in Petersburg by a subcommittee, who will escort him to this city. The speech of welcome will be made by Mr. L. Z. Morris. The president of the Grand Lodge will then make his address, to which the first vice-president, Mr. Julius Straus, will respond. After the meeting there will be an informal receotion at the Mercantile Club, which all present are expected to attend.

Bir Name or a Little Sur. Only a common beer mug, but the Germans call it a "gamskriegelkrugel-deckel." Zurich has a 2,000 horse-power electric

We will invest money for parties hav-ing money to lend on real estate or on good collaterals, for short or long time, at good rates of interest. THE FINANCE TRADING COMPANY, No. 1103 Main street.

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Munyon's Kidney Cure cures pains in

Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Kidney Cure cures pains in the back, loins or grouns, from kidney disease, dropsy of the teet and limbs, frequent desire to pass water, dark colored and turbid urine, sediment is the urine and diabetes.

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Catarrh Positively Cured.—Are you willing to spend 50 cents for a cure that permantly cures catarrh by removing the case of the disease? If so, ask your druggist for a 25-cent bottle of Munyon's Catarrh Cure and a 25-cent bottle of Catarrh Tablets. The catarrh cure will eradicate the disease from the system and the tablets will cleanse and heat the afflicted parts and restore them to a ratural and heatthful condition.

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Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops head-CATABBH CURY.

o all women.
Munyon's Headache Cure stops headche in three minutes. ache in three minutes.

Munyon's Pile Oniment positively cures all forms of piles.

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Munyon's Vitalizer imparts new life, restores lost powers to weak and debilitated men. Price 31.
Munyon's Homeopathic Remedy Company put up specifics for nearly every disease, mostly for 25 cents a bottle.
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Owing to an intended removal, also lacking space to handle a full line of Toys this season, we have decided to close out our entire line of Dolls, Wagons, Tea Sets, Horns, Doll Furniture, Tables, Checker Boards, Building Blocks, Rattles. Calcidoscopes, and other articles too numerous to mention, AT AND BELOW COST FOR CASH. The retail trade is respectfully invited to attend this sale, which will begin on Monday, November 12th.

€ Positively no goods sold except to dealers.

## Owercoat Weather.

We place on sale To-Morrow a line of Fine Imported Kersey Overcoats, made up in the latest style, perfect in fit, and lined throughout with the finest silk, for



Made by us, and intended to be sold for \$25. First-class tailors make 'em just as good, but you pay 'em \$40 and \$45 for the same kind.

At \$20, the price at which we will sell 'em, we defy competition, and the garment may be returned if you can get one "just as good" anywhere else for less than \$25.

Of course we have Overcoats for less---Good Blue or Black Kersey Overcoats at \$8.75; really worth \$12. Wonderful demand on 'em last week---sold at sight. Any length you want.

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